

SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SCHOOLS IN GERMANY

*Check cards and  
classics for source  
information in this  
summary.*

There is no evidence that any of the Soviet Intelligence Services have operated training schools for the more important Soviet Intelligence agents, that is, for the agents who are sent out on high level missions or long range assignments, in Germany. However, a number of agent schools for the training of low grade agents have been reported in the Soviet zone of Germany since the end of the war.

We know that at least until the outbreak of World War II, the Soviet Intelligence Services trained their more important agents in the USSR, and it appears very probable that this is still the case.

Most of the agent schools in Germany which are directed by the Soviets appear to be controlled by the MGB and in several instances seem to use MVD installations or establishments as cover which makes it difficult to determine whether they are MVD schools, or, as is more likely, MGB schools. To date there has been no evidence that the GRU operates any training centers in Germany. In addition to the MGB schools, there are a number of Communist Party schools in the Soviet zone of Germany and it seems reasonable to assume that most of these schools instruct the students in the basic principles of espionage.

Many of the trainees who attend the Soviet Intelligence Schools in Germany appear to be posted to the western zones of Germany as penetration agents. As in Austria, the U.S. Zone appears to be one of the primary targets. However, most of the <sup>low level</sup> Soviet agents in Germany, as well as the informants who are active

most of the low- grade agents and informants, especially those of the UGB in Germany, do not receive any formal training. These individuals are generally briefed and instructed by the case officer who is operating them.

As is well known all MGB, GRU, and MVD officers, secretaries, interpreters, etc. are trained in schools operated by their respective services in the USSR prior to their departure from that country.

BERLIN

OSTBERLIN WAS -NOT- LISTED

1. Falkenhagenerstrasse, Berlin-Falkensee

In late 1945 and early 1946 an eight weeks training course in codes and W/T was reportedly given by one of the Soviet Intelligence services in a building next to a bicycle shop on Falkenhagenerstrasse. The staff allegedly consisted of two Soviet officers. It is very probable that this training center no longer exists.

2. Hufelandstrasse, 12; Berlin-Friedrichshain

In 1947 a unit of the Russian Military Censorship Section in Germany operated a school for censors at 12 Hufelandstrasse. It was reported that the students in the German classes numbered around 250-300 students most of whom were female Soviet military personnel. In addition to the German course, there was also a regular censorship course. While nothing is known concerning the curriculum of the courses, it is presumed that the school is under the overall jurisdiction of the MGB.

3. Regattastrasse, 217; Berlin-Grünau

In 1949 a MVD school was reportedly located at 217 Regattastrasse. Nothing is known concerning the school except that at one time a Major General KOSZEKOV had allegedly been in charge of the school and that by the end of 1949 he had been replaced by Major General KOSNIZOV.

4. Schumannstrasse, 21; Berlin

Allegedly in February 1946 a NKGB(?) training school was started at 21 Schumannstrasse. The length of the course has not been determined but is said to have included training in recruiting agents, work with agents, and in



security work.

The head of the school is reported to have been on Ivan Aleksandrovich last name unknown, who was assisted by a Colonel SERGEYEV.

The following German girls are reported to have attended this school-- Gisela SCHAFFHAUSE, Anita GREILMAN and Matas STROOSKE.

5. An ?? MGB Training School in Berlin-Grunau

In 1948 an MGB training center which reportedly gave an espionage course was allegedly located in Berlin-Grunau. No details are known concerning the school except that a Major CHIKANOV is said to have lectured there.

6. An ?? MVD Training School at Berlin-Karlshorst

In September 1946, one Sr. Lt. ANDREYANOV, a NKVD officer of long standing reportedly expected to go in the near future to a "MVD" School which was located in Berlin-Karlshorst. The school is believed to have been given an advanced course of instruction since ANDREYANOV was allegedly attending the school in order to qualify for a promotion to a higher rank in the service.

7. Sabotage School in Berlin-Pankow

In 1948 a sabotage school for Soviet nationals were reportedly located in Berlin-Pankow. The <sup>training</sup> course lasted six weeks and is said to have included courses in industrial espionage, general espionage and sabotage, with reference to local conditions in various countries.

8. Disinformation Center

Allegedly a disinformation center for agents which had attended the Disinformation School in Sigulda, Latvia was located in Berlin. For further details on this school, see the Disinformation School at Sigulda.

9. Berlin-Babelsberg

In 1950 a school for officers in the Volkspolizei was reportedly located in a wood in Berlin-Babelsberg. The school was directed by the Soviets and trained the German officers as espionage agents. Details concerning the school have been set out elsewhere in the study.

The following Soviet officers are reportedly attached to this school in 1950: ( c 12 Soviet instructors altogether)

Last name unknown, Aleksandr Petrovich, aka Sasha, Russian Colonel and Commandant of the School/ He spoke German and Russian.

VORONOV, Mosai ( rec'd WORONOW, Mascj), Capt. Spoke Russian and German with a Slav accent. Also spoke Slav languages. Taught history, geography, topography, and photographic mapping.

VERNIK ( WERNICK) Major, Spoke Russian and German. Taught ~~topography~~ and English radiotelegraphy.

VERNER (WERNER) Major. Russian German and English languages. Taught topography

The following students allegedly attended the school in 1950

KNOLL, Otto, Capt. Volkspolizei. @ MOPS (covername at school). Former law student. In the early fall of 1950, he was in the first class.

PRAUSE, Heinz, 2nd Lt. in the Volkspolizei. In the fall of 1950 in the first class

SKOLUDA, Siegfried, 2nd Lt. in the Volkspolizei. Former drugstore clerk. In the fall of 1950 in the first class.

TOST, Karl Heinz Gunther. @ KORNBLAU (no name used in the first class), 2nd Lt. in the Volkspolizei. In the fall of 1950 in the first class.

VOLKMANN, Herbert, Major in the Volkspolizei. In the fall of 1950 in the third class.

BAUTZEN

In 1948 a highly doubtful source reported the existence of either an MVD or a MGB school near Bautzen. The student body allegedly numbered 500 German speaking students from the USSR. This information has never been substantiated.

CRIMMITSCHAU

An agent training school, possibly directed by the MGB, is reportedly located in Crimmitschau. The local Kommandatura is housed in the same building as the school, a former Oberschule at 10 Obere Frankfurterstrasse. The school appears to have opened in November 1945 and the course which lasted three months was designed for the training of low-grade agents and informers. The first class which attended the school is said to have numbered 200 persons while the second class contained only sixty students.

In the second class, the students received six weeks of training and then after an examination, they were sent to the field for two weeks practical experience in the Western zone of Germany. They were accompanied in the field by experienced agents. The students again returned to the school and received four more weeks of training followed by an examination.

Upon completion of the course, the students were given a two weeks vacation. They were then given an alias, the necessary identity documents in the name of the alias, clothing, money, and whatever else was necessary to help them carry out their assignment. They also signed a secretary pledge.

They were then infiltrated to the Western Zones. In most cases the

trainees were accompanied by one or more experienced agents who got them accross the demarkation line. The trainees then dispersed to the towns to which they were assigned, and upon arrival in the towns reported to a resident agent who served as a reporting center, and a directing officer.

Agents of this type do not appear to be charged with the acquisition of high grade intelligence, but are rather ~~employed~~ used to distract attention from the high level and important agents who are working in the Western zones.

The school was headed by SKRIVANEK who was also in charge of the local Kommandatura. In addition, there were six instructors, five of whom were German and one was a Pole.

DAHME

See the school at Poggendorf

DRESDEN

1. Bad Weisser Hirsch

In 1945 and 1946 a school for German prisoners of war was reportedly located in Dresden on Bad Weisser Hirsch. The class which started in December 1945 allegedly contained around eighteen students. The course lasted around three months and is said to have included intelligence training of some sort. This information concerning this school comes from several sources who are considered unreliable and it has never been substantiated. In 1945 and 1946 the following individuals are reported to have been on the staff of the school:

BUDZINSKI??

FABIAN ??

KOMOROV, Colonel

KULVIBINSKI??

2. Schloss Allee Strasse

In 1947 an advance school for German police was reportedly located in Dresden Westadt, Dresden. According to the source of this information, the school was actually under the direction of Soviet intelligence and the course was designed to train intelligence agents rather than policemen. The school was allegedly moved to a building near the Dresdener Schloss and in the summer of 1948 again moved to the "Altes Gymnasium" on the Schloss Allee Strasse near the Dresdener Schloss.

Nothing is known concerning the duration of the course given at the school, but is allegedly divided into three sections-- political, military and communications. Subjects taught in the political section included the history and theory of communism, German political parties, industrial politics, international politics, etc. The military section included instruction in the art

of self defence, sabotage, demolition tactics, map and compass reading, arms training, etc. The communications section included familiarization with the West zones transportation systems, city plans of industrial cities in the Western zones of Germany, observation and description of things observed, basic principles of interrogation methods, locations where borders might be crossed the most easily.

Upon completion of the training, the students were reportedly given assignments in the Western zones of Germany.

Unfortunately the source of the information on this school is believed to be a ~~high-grade~~ well trained Soviet agent, and it is more than likely the information which the source gave on this school was manufactured as part of his cover story.

### 3. Dresden-Kellerau

Reportedly in 1948 the MGB organized an underground movement in Germany called the UZET(1), The UZET is said to have started a training <sup>center</sup> school in a former police school in Berlin-Kellerau. Nothing is known concerning the

~~length-of-the-course-of~~ the subjects covered; the course is said to last six months. The instructors are all <sup>exactly</sup> members of the MGB who have been sent from the USSR. The student body is composed of Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, and Finns <sup>(2)</sup> most of whom are ~~Reportedly Jewish~~ <sup>of Jewish origin</sup>. (2)

The source of this information has variously stated that (a) most of the students upon graduation are sent to their country of origin with the exception of those from the western zones of Germany and Austria; (b) all the above named nationalities are sent into the western zones of Germany and Austria; <sup>and</sup> (c) most of the graduates are sent to the Jewish DP camp in B Pocking, Kreis Pfarrkirchen.

(1) The meaning of these letters is not known

(2) No Germans or Austrians are mentioned as students.

(3) Reportedly most of the Jews are members of the "Irgun Zvai Leumi."

The agents who are sent to the DP camps reportedly have the following assignments: contact with the local Communist Party; liaison between the local CP, the MGB and the MVD; contact with and organization of Soviet sympathizers in the western zones of Germany and Austria; <sup>secret</sup> the registration of all persons who evince anti-Communist tendencies, etc. Those who go to the DP camp at Pocking allegedly carry DP cards which state that they are members of an UNRRA team. Such persons serve as messengers between Germany and Western Austria.

This information has come from a source which is generally considered reliable; however, the information is itself so confused and to date unsubstantiated, that the source's veracity in describing this school can only be considered questionable.

4.

EISENACH

In 1947 Soviet intelligence, possibly the MGB, was reportedly operating an agent school for the training of low grade agents in Eisenach in the former Hoch Schule Martin Luther.

The course which lasted three months reportedly inculsded the following subjects: Communist indoctrination, and the basic principles of espionage such as cover stories, false documentation, etc.

Allegedly around 120 students took the course at the same time.

EISLEBEN

In 1948 Soviet intelligence, possibly the MGB, was reported to operate a training center for espionage agents of a low grade caliber in a large mansion in Magdeburgerstrasse Eisleben.

The training extended over a two week period, and the students of whom fifty took the course, at a time, were said to be former German officers.

One Lt. Col. ROMANOV is reported to have been a member of the staff in 1948, and the following individuals are reported to have attended the school at some time in 1948:

BALIMANN, Otto  
DANERT, Siegfried  
FRANK, Percy  
ORTMANN, Karl  
SCHINDERMAN, Fritz  
SCHLUETER, Hans  
TREPPER, Franz.

FRANKFORT / ODER

In 1947 Soviet intelligence, possibly the MGB, is reported to have operated a sabotage school for low-level agents in Frankfort. Nothing is known concerning the school except that one Major V. TULARO was allegedly a member of its staff.

GARDELEGEN

In 1949 the MGB allegedly operated an agent training school for low-grade espionage agents in Gardelegen. The course reportedly lasted six months. Nothing has been developed concerning the school/

GERA

In 1946 a training school which was directed by either the MVD or KGB was allegedly located at the Zabelschule, 9 Adelheidstrasse in Gera. The length of the course is not known, but no more than eight students are reported to attend the <sup>course</sup> school at any one time. Subjects are said to include the Russian language, political ideology, codes, and insignia of officers of Allied Nations. Students are selected from among SED personalities, while the instructors are believed to be Russians. One Sr. Lt. GORYACHEV was reportedly on the staff of the school in 1936.

GRIEFSWALD

In 1951 a Soviet Intelligence school was reportedly located in Griefswald. No details have been developed concerning this school.

GRIMMEN

In 1947 a school for female agents was reported in Grimmer. The number of trainees attending the school, the duration of the training course and the subjects covered in the training have not been ascertained.

Allegedly in the selection of candidates to attend the school, preference is given to young and attractive women who speak English. It is said that upon completion of the course the agents are provided with false documentation and are posted to the western zones of Germany. The assignments given the agents who have attended this school have not been ascertained. The existence of this school has not been substantiated.

HAINSBURG, Land Sachsen

In 1947 a MGB training school was reportedly located in the former Hainsburg school in Hainsburg. The school officially posed as a mining school and was run by a Soviet engineer, one TIMYENTROV. Covertly the school is said to train agents. No further information concerning this school has been developed to date.

HALLE AN DER SAALE

~~/1. In 1948 an interpreters school was reportedly located in Halle. While~~

① In 1946 Soviet intelligence is reported to have operated an agent training school in Halle. The duration of the course is not known but is said to have included basic principles of espionage, English classes, photography, and the operation of a telephone switchboard.

In 1946 six students of both sexes were reportedly attending the school. They were taught by one German communist and two Soviet instructors.

Allegedly upon the completion of their training the students were posted to the western zones of Germany where they were given the tasks of collecting military information, recruiting prospective agents from the ranks of technicians, engineers and scientists. Such individuals were to be employed either in the Soviet zone of Germany or in the USSR.

② In 1946 a Soviet Air Intelligence School was reportedly located in Halle along Weinbergweg. The school allegedly trained intelligence personnel for the Soviet Air Force. The school was composed of two buildings which were used as living quarters & classrooms. Allegedly each building was capable of accommodating 1,000 students. Nothing more is known concerning the school. The source of this information is of unknown reliability and the information has not been substantiated.

KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia  
See Kaliningrad, USSR

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KOENIGSWUSTERHAUSEN

In 1948 a school for the training of individuals for public positions was reportedly located in a former home for the blind in Koenigswusterhausen.

Covertly exceptional students attending the school are said to be given espionage training, the nature of which has not been ascertained.

The instructors of the school are allegedly former German officers who belonged to the Free Germany Committee. They are assisted by Soviet instructors. This information has never been substantiated.

#### LEIPZIG-SCHKEUDITZ

In 1949 Soviet Intelligence, possibly the MGB, is reported to have conducted a training school in a former school in Leipzig. The school was operated under the cover name "Ausbildungsschule fuer Proletarismus." Nothing more is known concerning the school and the information has never been substantiated.

Magdeburg see next page

#### MUSKAU on the Neisse in Lower Saxony

According to a fairly reliable source in 1947 the Soviets had an intelligence training center in Muskau. Agents were trained by the farm methods and were kept apart from one another. They were visited periodically by instructors belonging to Soviet intelligence.

#### Unidentified town near Munich

In 1946 it was reported that the Balkan Branch of the Communist University for Eastern Peoples which was located near Munich was actually a training center for Soviet espionage agents. Reportedly the school was founded by members of the Dachau International Prisoners Committee. This information has not been substantiated.

MAGDEBURG

In the late 1940s the MGB operated an agent training school at Gerhard Hauptmannstrasse 17 in Magdeburg. The students were recruited from the German population and the training was divided into two courses.

One course was an espionage course and trained agents for work in the Western zones of Germany. The other course was a counterintelligence course which had its primary emphasis on surveillance methods and practices. Agents taking this course stayed in the Soviet zone of Germany and were used for the surveillance of the civilian population and of SA officers. No further pertinent information has been developed concerning this school, except for the fact that in 1947 and 1948 one Sr. Lt. NARVONYAN was reported as one of the instructors at the school.

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POGGENDORF

By 1947 the MGB had established an agent training school in Poggendorf. Little is known about the recruitment of agents attending the school; however, one candidate who attended the school in 1947 was a member of the KPD of several years standing and prior to his recruitment for the school which was undertaken by a Soviet commissar, the source had been an official of the detective police in the Soviet sector of Berlin.

Students were billeted in a villa on the outskirts of the town. Upon their arrival at the school they were assigned covernames and each student signed a document wherein he swore secrecy concerning his actual personal background.

The school was divided into two groups, the group of students who numbered around 14 in the spring of 1947 who were taking the beginners' course and the advanced course which had around eight students.

Little is known concerning the subjects taught in the beginning course, but the curriculum of the second course is said to have included the following subjects: the organization of the American and British Armies of Occupation in Germany; the organization of the American and British Military Police; information on the installations of the American and British civil administrative authorities; the conduct of agents towards the German police; instruction on secrecy; explanations of Russian abbreviations; the Communist Party program; the presentation of various types of reports; interrogation methods and procedure; map reading; terrain reconnaissance; simple ciphering and deciphering.

It has been stated that those who were above the average in the ciphering exercises were apt to be sent for additional training in that field to a similar school which was located in Dahme.

The following instructors are said to have been attached to the school in 1947:

BIERSTEIN, Joseph. A Jew, of around 35. BIERSTEIN lectured on military and civilian administration.

KOLOZOV. A Russian of around 30.

KUDRYAVTSEV, Vasili. A Russian of around 35. In charge of the school.

RIMKA, Aleksandr. A Russian of around 40

RYBAKOV, A Russian of around 50. RIMKA taught ciphering and deciphering and was an expert in that field.

#### SCHAMAN

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In 1949 a Soviet intelligence school, possibly directed by the MGB, was reportedly located at Schaman. No details concerning this school have been developed to date.

#### SCHNEIDEMUEHL

In 1951 a training center for Soviet agents was reported at Schneidemuehl. Students allegedly are recruited from among former SS men, Nazi sympathizers who switched their allegiance after the defeat of German, and Belgians who are recruited from the jails in Belgium by Communist recruiting agents. The source of this information is not considered very reliable.

#### SCHWERIN

In the late 1940s, Soviet Intelligence, possibly the MGB, is reported to have directed an agent training school in a former school building around 500 m from the old castle in Schwerin. No further information has been developed concerning this school.

WEIMAR

Sometime after the war, Soviet intelligence, possibly the MGB, opened as so called training school for spies and saboteurs on Kochestrassse in Weimar. Depending upon the country for which they were being prepared, the students took different courses. The number of the students attending the school is not known; however, it has been stated that in August 1951 there were 18 persons being trained for intelligence work in Sweden. Other candidates were being trained for work in France, Italy and Western Germany. *Many of the students appear to have had a naval background.*

It has been stated that in August 1951 four of the eighteen trainees slated for Sweden were Swedes. These individuals reportedly took special espionage courses for saboteurs, two taking a course called SKK-4 and two taking a course called SKK-9. The nature of these courses has not been ascertained.

The following students are reported to have attended the school sometime between 1947 and August 1951:

ANTONIKOV, fnu. Soviet Colonel. Upon completion of his training at the school, ANTONIKOV may have been posted to Sweden.

HORST, Guenther. During WW II HORST had been an Abwehr officer. He was recruited by Soviet Intelligence in 1946 and sent to the school.

MOLIK, fnu. Soviet. Upon completion of the course, he may have been posted to Sweden.

OLSSON, Olaf @ MUELLER. Swedish. Prior to his recruitment, OLSSON had been a mate on a merchant ship. He was one of the individuals who went through the so-called SKK-4 course. It is probable that upon completion of the course, he was posted to Sweden.

SCHERZER, Wolfgang/ German. SCHERZER <sup>former naval</sup> allegedly graduated from a MGB school in Weimar in November 1947. Upon completion of his courses, he was posted to the French zone of Germany. It is suspected that he was sent out as a penetration agent. While it is not positive that SCHERZER attended the above mentioned school, *since* it is very probable that he did.

SCHRUMPF, fnu. German SCHRUMPF was a former <sup>police</sup> political officer and an airplane specialist. It is believed that he was posted to Sweden upon completion of his training at the school.

SUNDTSTROEM @ LUNDSTROEM, . Swedish, SUNDESTROEM prior to his recruitment had been a seaman. Along with OLSSON he allegedly attended the course SKK-4. It is believed that he went to Sweden on an assignment after his graduation from the Weimar School.

Information concerning this school has not been substantiated.

ZEESSEN near Berlin

It has been stated that in 1947 at the instigation of Lavrenti BERRIYA an espionage school which was camouflaged as a SED District school was established in Zeesen. The length of the course is said to have been seven weeks and only not more than ten students attended the course at any one time.

The trainees were recruited from among former German Army officers and from persons who had been in concentration camps. The teaching staff was predominantly Russian and is said to have included high ranking "MVD" officers and scientists.

Nothing is known concerning the course itself, but it has been reported that upon completion of their training, the students were posted as agents in the western zones of Germany. The nature of their assignments has not been ascertained. The information concerning this school has not been substantiated to date.

The agent training school in Berlin-Babelsberg has been selected as an example of the kind of training given to future low-level espionage agents in Germany for work abroad. While the information concerning this school has come from one source only and has not been substantiated to date, it is probable that most of the information is fairly accurate and that there are many similar schools in Germany. Unfortunately the Soviet Agency operating the school has not been determined; in addition there are a few details concerning the school which have been furnished by the source which do not seem consistent with our knowledge of the training methods used by the Soviets.

Name of the school and location: According to the source, the school is known as the Schule der Russischen Militar Akademie Karlshorst, Abteilung I-A. The school is located in a wood in Babelsberg which is surrounded by a high wooden fence topped with high tension electric wires. An armed unit of around three hundred Russian soldiers is responsible for guarding the installation. The ~~Entrance~~ into the school grounds is through a heavily guarded gate. In order to enter the school grounds one has to pass through a heavily guarded gate, pass inspection by the guard in charge, and give the proper password.

Students and staff: The students are all officers from the Volkspolizei under the rank of Major. The instructors are all Soviet officers. The students attend the school in uniform, AND AROUND 50-60 attend the school at a time, and in addition to their normal pay draw around 350 marks a month.

Requirements and Prerequisites: Candidates for the school are recruited from the among the officers who appear to have possible intelligence qualifications, a spirit of adventure, a knowledge of languages, a certain amount of culture, etc. The candidates must show pro-Communist tendencies. According to the source, the officers who have had previous experience as businessmen, painters, photographers, etc., are given preference since it was believed that they could more easily establish cover for their future intelligence activities.

Preliminary Screening Course: After a candidate has been accepted he and around nineteen other candidates are given a months preliminary training course. No specific material is taught at this course although Soviet officers given lectures on general subjects. These subjects include geography, history, political ideology, the use of weapons, explosives, general information on various systems of espionage, etc.

From time to time the trainees are spot examined on various subjects covered in the course and are questioned on the methods they would follow in order to carry out a specific mission. From the way in which these questions are answered, the Soviet officers form an opinion of the candidate and to determine whether he will be good agent material.

At the end of the course the trainees appear before a commission composed of the commandant of the school and four other Soviet officers. The candidates who have passed the course are then enrolled in the regular course while the others are returned to the units from which they came,

Regular Course: The regular course lasts two years and is divided into four classes, each of which last around four months. Prior to beginning the course the trainees fill out a detailed personal history statement and are assigned covernames. The covernames ~~change~~ of a student is changed every time he enters a new class. Except for the third class where only Russian is spoken, the teaching appears to be conducted in the German languages. The curriculum of the course includes the following:

**First Class:** In the first class students receive training in geography, topography, fire-arms, the art of self defence, the Russian language, photography, explosives, the methods and techniques of collecting military and political intelligence, the means of eluding surveillance, modus operandi, etc. In addition the students are taught to write and draw with either the right or left hand in order to enable them to disguise their handwriting.

**Second Class:** In the second class, students receive further instruction in courses given in the first class. In addition, they are given training in the methods of disguises and make-up and in the ways of moving about a foreign country without arousing suspicion.

Third Class: Subjects taught in the first two classes are continued in the third class. At this time the students also ~~are~~ given instruction in radiotelegraphy, and are familiarized with chemical agents and reagents. Students are also given instruction in various foreign languages including English, American slang, French and Spanish.

Fourth Class: In the fourth class instruction continues in subjects covered in the first three classes. In addition, the students are taught parachute jumping and are given simple instruction in the use of ciphers.

Field Exercises: From time to time during the two year training course, students are taken individually into areas in the Russian zone of Germany for photographic training, in order to make reliefs of a military area, to gather military information, etc. At the end of the mission, they submit reports concerning the carrying out of their assignments.

Examinations: At the completion of the two years of training, the agents undergo a general examination. Those who pass satisfactorily are posted on missions abroad. Those who do not pass are returned to their units and are given lesser tasks.

Assignments: Since the source of this information did not complete the two years of training, he had no actual knowledge of the targets and assignments given to the graduates of the school. He heard that they were posted abroad under false documentation and they worked under a resident agent in the country to which they were posted. The agents were sent abroad under cover as merchants, commercial businessmen, photographers, etc. Many of the agents being posted were equipped with W/T sets.

There were two laboratories, one for chemical work and one for radiotelegraphy. The chemical laboratory was equipped with diagrams of various types of bombs which were used for sabotage activities, also various types of explosives and time-fuse

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equipment. The radio laboratory was equipped with radio receivers and transmitters of various types. There was also a special radio device which recorded spoken communications from a distance.

